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SUBJECT: 2005 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT: TAIWAN

REF: STATE 273089

1. (U) Following is AIT/T's 2004-05 trafficking-in-persons (TIP) report. The report is according to refel sections, beginning with 18 A.

Overview

18 A. (SBU) Is the country a country of origin, transit or destination for international trafficked men, women or children? Specify numbers for each group. Does the trafficking occur within the country's borders? Does it occur in territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)? Are any estimates or reliable numbers available as to the extent or magnitude of the problem? Please include any numbers of victims. What is (are) the sources (s) of available information on trafficking in persons? How reliable are the numbers and these sources? Are certain groups of persons more at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, etc.)?

Country of Origin: Taiwan is a source country for a limited number of women trafficked to Japan. Official estimates are not available on the number of women being trafficked from Taiwan because the women are transported legally on commercial flights to Japan (see question 18 F for further details). According to Interpol Taipei officials, the problem is large enough to warrant an officer in Taiwan's representative office in Tokyo working in cooperation with Japanese authorities to identify trafficking victims and return them to Taiwan.

Country of Transit: Taiwan is not a transit point for a significant number of internationally trafficked persons. Taiwan is a transit point for a small number of illegal Mainland Chinese seeking to enter the United States. Taiwan criminal gangs are involved in smuggling these immigrants through the use of fraudulent Taiwan travel documents and aboard Taiwan-operated ships. Although these illegal aliens are voluntary migrants, some of them may end up victims of trafficking as they become caught up in debt bondage, forced prostitution, or other schemes upon reaching their destination.

Country of Destination: There are continuing reports of women, primarily from Mainland China, as well as Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia, being trafficked to Taiwan for purposes of prostitution. Taiwan's lucrative sex trade, cultural, and geographic proximity with the PRC, and large-scale movement of foreign workers provide opportunities for traffickers to exploit victims. Most women are lured to Taiwan by fraudulent offers of employment and some are promised marriages with Taiwanese men. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) reported that there were 986 trafficking-related arrests between November 2003 and April 2004. According to the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), Taiwan authorities arrested a total of 1786 illegal PRC Chinese migrants and deported 1440 of them between January and December 2004.

There are also reports of a small number of Taiwan girls who are forced into prostitution. According to women's rights groups involved in rehabilitating girls and women caught in Taiwan's sex industry, the number of trafficking victims that are underage is low. According to MOI officials, 96 of 1063 women at the Hsinchu Detention Center are minors and 62 of 913 women at the Ilan Detention Center are underage. These numbers can be attributed to the fact that the trafficking situation has changed since the late 1980s when religious groups, women's rights groups and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) embarked on a campaign to end forced child prostitution in Taiwan. Working with government officials, the NGOs achieved the passage of the 1995 Statue for prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking. That law not only specified heavy penalties for forcing minors into commercial sexual transactions, but also provided for the prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and protection of victims. It stipulated that the government create an interagency task force to monitor the law's implementation. The 1995 statute specifically protected minors by capturing the attention of society in general and

the authorities in particular. The social movement fostered by the effort to end child prostitution also worked to reduce forced prostitution of Taiwan and foreign adult women as well. However, trafficking-related laws do not address collecting specific numbers of trafficked victims.

Sources of Information: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Immigration Bureau, Interpol Taipei, National Police Administration, academics, human rights groups, and women's rights NGOs are the primary sources for information about trafficking in persons. These sources, all of which are reliable and all of which often cooperate with each other in regards to anti-trafficking efforts, agree that specific numbers of trafficked persons are extremely difficult to come by. There is a clear consensus that the incidence of trafficking for prostitution of minors has declined dramatically since the passage of the 1995 Statue for the Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking.

18 B. (SBU) Where are the persons trafficked from? Where are the persons trafficked to?

Trafficking victims in Taiwan are largely from Mainland China, although some victims originate from Taiwan and Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam (see response to question 18 C below). Taiwan is the final destination for the vast majority of these victims. According to the Taiwan Coast Guard, most women are lured from poor households in Sichuan and Fujian province by trafficking syndicates with promises of stable jobs in Taiwan. The syndicates are based in Fujian and the Coast Guard estimates 60 percent of smugglers use one major route from Fujian's porous coastline to Taiwan. The girls are transported from the Fujian coast to PRC fishing boats and then transferred to Taiwan fishing boats at night. The women are delivered to trafficking syndicates where the girls are auctioned off based on their physical characteristics. Coast Guard officials told AIT that the more attractive women are used for prostitution while the others are used for manual labor. The majority of girls do not know they are coming to Taiwan for prostitution. NGOs told AIT that the women who agree to travel to Taiwan have to repay about US \$6,500 in travel fees and the local traffickers sell each girl for around US \$5,000.

18 C. (SBU) Have there been any changes in the direction or extent of trafficking?

In the last three to four years, the number of female illegal immigrants from the PRC has increased considerably. According to Taiwan Coast Guard authorities, 96 percent of illegal immigrants they intercepted from the PRC were women. Of these female illegal immigrants, many are victims of trafficking and have been forced into prostitution. Coast Guard officials told AIT that previously the majority of illegal immigrants from the PRC were men who had been recruited for low wage labor. However, foreign workers from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam are now filling these jobs. Thus, trafficking syndicates are focusing on women from the PRC in rural areas who lack employment opportunities in order to supply Taiwan's lucrative prostitution industry. In addition, Vietnam is becoming a greater source of illegal immigration into Taiwan. Anecdotally, more and more brides are being brought to Taiwan from Vietnam and a small percentage of those are known to be forced into prostitution or other forms of forced labor. According to the Council of Labor Affairs (CLA), the number of Vietnamese who illegally "escaped" from their work place (i.e. came to Taiwan to work and then disappeared from their place of employment) increased from 1,584 in 2002 to 7,536 in 2004. The overall "escape" rate also increased from 7.82 percent of Vietnamese laborers to 10.16 percent. Due to the high escape rates over the past three years, the CLA has suspended the import of new Vietnamese workers. There are no figures available on the number of those "escapees" who were victims of trafficking. Local NGOs have also expressed concern about the increasing numbers of Southeast Asian women, particularly Vietnamese, who become the victims of trafficking.

18 D. (SBU) Are any efforts or surveys planned or underway to document the extent and nature of trafficking in the country? Is any additional information available from such reports or surveys that was not available last year?

Taiwan government authorities have not yet sanctioned an official survey or overview of the trafficking situation in Taiwan. Currently a local NGO, the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, is writing a report on trafficked women in Taiwan, but they have no firm target date for completion. Another local NGO, End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) Taiwan has written a short report on trafficking which AIT has reviewed. The ECPAT report's analysis has been incorporated by AIT into the 2005 TIP report. (We will forward a copy of this report to G/TIP.)

18 E. (SBU) If the country is a destination point for trafficked victims: What kind of conditions are the victims

trafficked into? Are they forced to work in sweatshops, agriculture, restaurants, construction sites, prostitution, nude dancing, domestic servitude, begging, or other forms of labor, exploitation, or services? What methods are used to ensure their compliance? Are the victims subject to violence, threats, withholding of their documents, debt bondage, etc.?

The majority of trafficking victims are forced into the sex industry, primarily prostitution. There are also known cases of forced manual labor, domestic servitude, and work in restaurants. In most cases, the victims' passports are seized and they may be subject to threats of violence in order to keep them from going to the authorities or attempting to escape from their captors.

18 F. (SBU) If the country is a country of origin: Which populations are targeted by the traffickers? Who are the traffickers? What methods are used to approach victims? (Are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, approached by friends of friends, etc.?) What methods are used to move the victims (e.g., are false documents being used?)

Taiwan is a source country for a limited number of women trafficked to Japan. The majority of the women trafficked come from rural areas, have limited incomes, and few employment opportunities. According to Interpol Taipei, the women are lured to Japan with promises of job opportunities, which include free transportation, that are posted in advertisements mostly in southern Taiwan. The advertising is done under the guise of employment agencies with contacts in Japan. In reality the advertisements with promises of legal jobs are scams. Since citizens of Taiwan do not need a visa to enter Japan, it is easy for victims to legally travel there. Once the women from Taiwan arrive in Japan, they are forced into prostitution or other forms of labor and threatened with bodily harm to prevent them from going to authorities.

18 G. (SBU) Is there political will at the highest levels of government to combat trafficking in persons? Is the government making a good faith effort to seriously address trafficking? Is there a willingness to take action against government officials linked to TIP? In broad terms, what resources is the host government devoting to combating trafficking in persons (in terms of prevention, protection, prosecution)?

There is both political will and a concerted effort on the part of the Taiwan authorities to combat trafficking in persons and all forms of human smuggling. In 2003, top officials in both the EY and the MOI became personally involved in the effort to prevent trafficking when they pushed for the implementation of a new immigration process for Mainland Chinese spouses, some of whom were known to have been involved in false or contrived marriages that resulted in the "wife" becoming the victim of trafficking. As part of the process, AIT's Consular Section was asked by the Bureau of Immigration to provide training to its officers in interview techniques, the detection of false marriages, and other anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking measures that can be applied during the immigration process. The result was the Bureau of Immigration's establishment of a new interview mechanism for Mainland spouses on September 1, 2003. The Bureau of Immigration interviewed 65,249 Mainland spouses between September 1, 2003 and February 20, 2005. Of these spouses, 2,446 were found to be in false marriages and immediately deported and 14,818 were asked to return for second interviews.

Taiwan authorities have continued to address trafficking in persons as they have become more aware and better equipped to handle the problem. The new Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Minister, Shih Mao-lin specifically mentioned the problem of trafficking during his February 1, 2005 arrival speech at MOJ, stating that trafficking in persons is a crime and that it not only gives Taiwan a bad image abroad, but is itself a basic human rights issue. MOI Deputy Minister Chien Tai-lang told AIT in February that MOI has already begun to make improvements in how MOI protects victims of trafficking. In response to concerns raised by G/TIP, Chien said authorities since December have increased efforts to distinguish between trafficking victims and non-victims at the detention centers. MOI is now placing confirmed victims in a separate area with better facilities and placing them on a priority repatriation list. (See question 21 A for more background information on the concerns raised by G/TIP in November).

Taiwan has also stepped up efforts to target syndicates smuggling women from the PRC to Taiwan. From November 2003 to May 2004, Taiwan's Coast Guard set up a temporary trafficking syndicate task force in cooperation with the PRC Coast Guard. Taiwan Coast Guard authorities apprehended over 2000 women from Mainland China trying to enter Taiwan illegally. In 1998, less than 100 women were apprehended

which the Coast Guard said reflects the new situation of women primarily being smuggled and Taiwan's new focus on combating the trafficking problem.

A more stringent law also was enacted in January 2004 aimed at cross-strait smugglers. The statute stipulates that any person found guilty of smuggling Mainland Chinese into Taiwan shall be punished with a prison term of 3-10 years and fined up to US \$150,000. Boat owners and crewmembers associated with smuggling will be punished with a prison term up to 3 years and or a fine from US \$30,000 to US \$200,000 and the boat will be confiscated.

18 H. (SBU) Do governmental authorities or individual members of government forces facilitate or condone trafficking, or are they otherwise complicit in such activities? If so, at what levels? Do government authorities (such as customs, border guards, immigration officials, labor inspectors, local police, or others) receive bribes from traffickers or otherwise assist in their operations? What punitive measures, if any, have been taken against those individuals complicit or involved in trafficking? Please provide numbers, as applicable, of government officials involved, accused, investigated, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced.

Incidents of Taiwan authorities supporting trafficking directly or indirectly are rare, but incidents do occur. On February 5, 2005 a police officer in Taichung City was sentenced to 11 years in prison for accepting bribes from a PRC prostitution ring to cover up its operations.

18 I. (SBU) What are the limitations on the government's ability to address this problem in practice? For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate? Is overall corruption a problem? Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

Taiwan's greatest handicap in fighting trafficking is the state of relations with the PRC, easily the largest source of trafficked persons into Taiwan. According to Taiwan authorities, the complicated political relationship and lack of normal communication channels between the two sides, as well as an evident lack of willingness by the PRC to assist, is their greatest roadblock and makes it very difficult for them to deal as effectively as they would like.

18 J. (SBU) To what extent does the government systematically monitor its anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts --prosecution, prevention and victim protection) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

The 1995 Statute for the Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual trafficking created an interagency taskforce composed of the ministries of Interior, Justice, Defense, Economic Affairs, Transportation, Education, the Department of Health, the Mainland Affairs Council, and the Council of Labor Affairs. Together with key NGOs, this task force monitors implementation of the 1995 statute and provides guidance to member agencies through semi-annual written reports. The Public Prosecutors Office of the Taiwan High Court has assigned prosecutors trained to handle trafficking cases and has set up a supervisory group which regularly invites officials from district courts and police agencies to discuss improving crackdown on child and juvenile sex transaction.

18 K. (SBU) Is prostitution legalized or decriminalized? Specifically, are the activities of the prostitute criminalized? Are the activities of the brothel owner/operator, clients, pimps, and enforcers criminalized? If prostitution is legal and regulated, what is the legal minimum age for this activity?

According to Article 80 of the Social Order Maintenance Law (passed in 1991), anyone found to have traded sex for a reward financial or otherwise shall be punished with three days in custody, or a fine of no more than NT \$30,000 US \$910. Brothel owners, pimps, enforcers are also subject to punishment prescribed in Article 231 and 232 of the Criminal Code.

The government published a set of (administrative) measures governing prostitutes in 1954, but those measures were revoked in 1997. According to a January 17, 2004 China Times report, the Interior Ministry began studying the possibility of decriminalizing prostitution by revising concerned laws. However, this proposal has not been formally discussed. There is no new information on this proposal. According to local NGOs, the MOI has not taken any actions on this proposal.

Prevention

19 A. (SBU) Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in that country? If no, why not?

Taiwan takes all forms of alien smuggling, including trafficking, extremely seriously and has publicly expressed concern about it. The Taiwan authorities are extremely conscious of the fact that Taiwan is a small island right next to the most populous country in the world with a well-documented record of large-scale emigration, often illegal. With the expansion of two-way contact between Taiwan and the PRC, Taiwan authorities have become very attuned to, and concerned about, the increasing number of mainland "immigrants," both legal and illegal, into Taiwan. They are also keenly aware that Taiwan makes an attractive transit point for the smuggling of PRC nationals to other countries and that Taiwan documents are the papers of choice for "snakeheads" moving their human cargo around the world. The establishment of the new immigrant screening procedure is an example of their seriousness. In addition, the EY's Human Rights Group in January 2005 described measures Taiwan government agencies are taking to prevent trafficking in persons in its response to the 2004 Human Rights report published by the Department of State. The EY's report highlighted new statutes that target trafficking activities, detailed law enforcement efforts to detain smugglers, and listed new immigration initiatives to curb fraudulent marriages from abroad.

19 B. (SBU) Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts?

The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior (including all bodies under the control of the National Police Administration), Executive Yuan, Coast Guard, Ministry of Education, Council of Labor Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Transportation.

19 C. (SBU) Are there or have there been government-run anti-trafficking information or education campaigns? If so, briefly describe the campaign (s) including their objectives and effectiveness. Do these campaigns target potential trafficking victims and/or the demand for trafficking (e.g. "clients" of prostitutes or beneficiaries of forced labor)?

The Taiwan government has not sponsored an international trafficking education campaign focused on trafficking from the PRC or elsewhere abroad. There has been extensive local media coverage of PRC migration and the problems it poses. Tensions in Taiwan-PRC relations have precluded a Taiwan-organized media campaign in China. The government has organized a campaign focused on local Taiwanese women aimed at curbing prostitution in Taiwan. Concerned with the rising incidence of Taiwan girls who become prostitutes voluntarily, the ministries of Interior and Education are working with NGOs to prevent school dropouts from becoming involved in the sex industry. The NGOs have set up counseling services and youth organizations in an effort to get the dropouts to return to school. By law, when a student is absent for more than three days without parental notification, the school must notify the authorities, which then send a social worker to investigate the case.

The 1995 statute provided for preventive educational programs at schools that cultivate appropriate sexual psychology, promote gender equality, teach respect for others, correct improper sexual conceptions, develop self-defense skills, and enforce the concept that sexual activities should not be commercial transactions. The Ministry of Education has developed guidelines for implementing preventive education courses and these courses have been added to the curriculum at all school levels.

19 D. (SBU) Does the government support other programs to prevent trafficking? (e.g., to promote women's participation in economic decision-making or efforts to keep children in school.) Please explain.

The government supports various official and NGO anti-trafficking prevention programs. In 2003 the Health Department created the Birth Announcement System. The MOI's Children's Bureau has formulated procedures for the protection, settlement, and adoption of abandoned babies. The Government Information Office publishes pamphlets and produced public service television commercial to appeal for the protection of children and teenagers. The government supports financially a program sponsored by End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) Taiwan in which counselors visit teenage girls in shelters once a week to ensure they do not become trafficking victims. In addition, the MOI initiated a new campaign in 2004 to educate the public about the penalties of violating the Statute for Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sex Trading. The campaign includes posting advertisements on public buses, sponsoring awareness programs on the radio, and holding public forums.

19 E. (SBU) Is the government able to support prevention

programs?

Yes, the government provides financial support for NGOs involved in women's rights issues and works with NGOs to raise public awareness of the sexual trafficking problems. From 1999-2001, the government provided NT \$100 million (US \$3 million) to the umbrella organization Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development (WRP), which in turn supports local NGOs (see question 19 F). At the end of 2004, the LY approved a budget of NT \$3 billion (US \$100 million) to help the WRP finance programs to help mainland and foreign spouses adjust to living in Taiwan and prevent them from becoming trafficking victims. In November 2003, President Chen Shui-bian, along with the Children's Bureau Director and Ministry of Education Director, shot a public television advertisement on "Internet Content Safety" to raise public awareness on the dangers of Internet pornography and on the use of the Internet to lure children into the sex trade.

19 F. (SBU) What is the relationship between government officials, NGOs, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society on the trafficking issue?

In addition to the inter-agency taskforce stipulated by the 1995 statute, the Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development (WRP) also serves as a platform to discuss all women-related issues. The WRP is an NGO funded by the Executive Yuan (EY) and is chaired by the Premier and includes the ministers of Interior, Education, Justice, Personnel Administration, Government Information Office, Health, and Labor as well as academics and representatives of NGOs. Our NGO contacts have praised these two inter-agency taskforces for addressing women's and children's issues.

19 G. (SBU) Does the government adequately monitor its borders? Does it monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking? Do law enforcement agencies respond appropriately to such evidence?

The Taiwan authorities are serious about controlling their borders and do so effectively. However, because of Taiwan's extensive coastline it is difficult to cover all borders comprehensively. The MOI, working through the National Police Administration's Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB), the Aviation Police, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Entry and Exit Bureau, has the lead on immigration control. The Entry and Exit Bureau is well-funded, efficient, and maintains an excellent database that is updated within twenty-four hours of a person's arrival at any regulated port of entry on Taiwan. The CIB and Criminal Investigation Division of the Aviation Police receive specialized training in combating alien smuggling.

The Taiwan authorities are also trying to revamp their current immigration policy. In October 2003, the EY approved draft bills of "The Plan for the Organization of the National Immigration Agency" and "The Regulations Governing the Organization of the National Immigration Agency" and forwarded them to the LY for review. The two bills are still pending in the LY as of February 2005. They are not expected to be added to the agenda for action until the LY passes legislation that will streamline the EY's organization. The MOI also submitted a draft of an amended "Immigration Law" to the EY, which approved it and forwarded it to the LY in December 2003. The bill, which is aimed at increasing the penalty of trafficking, is still pending in the LY. See Question 19 J for more details of the amended "Immigration Law."

19 H. (SBU) Is there a mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, such as a multi-agency working group or a task force? Does the government have a trafficking in persons task force? Does the government have a public corruption task force?

Taiwan does not have an official mechanism to exchange information at the national level regarding trafficking in persons. Taiwan does have a multi-agency task-force aimed at preventing the trafficking of under-age girls. The 1995 Statue for the Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking created an interagency taskforce composed of the ministries of Interior, Justice, Defense, Economic Affairs, Transportation, Education, the Department of Health, the Mainland Affairs Council, and the Council of Labor Affairs. Together with key NGOs, this task force monitors implementation of the 1995 statute and provides guidance to member agencies through semi-annual written reports. In addition to the inter-agency taskforce stipulated by the 1995 statute, the Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development (WRP) also serves as a platform to discuss all women-related issues. The WRP is an NGO funded by the Executive Yuan (EY) and is chaired by the Premier and includes the ministers of Interior, Education, Justice, Personnel Administration, Government Information Office, Health, and Labor as well as academics and representatives of NGOs.

19 I. (SBU) Does the government coordinate with or participate in multinational or international working groups or efforts to prevent, monitor, or control trafficking?

Due to Taiwan's isolated international status, Taiwan law enforcement agencies are forbidden from participating in most international organizations or multinational working groups. However, the Taiwan authorities cooperate extensively with AIT (as with the immigrant screening training for PRC spouses), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other destination countries such as Canada and Australia on alien smuggling. In addition to double-checking, at planeside, passengers boarding flights to the U.S., the Aviation Police regularly contact AIT and other representative offices when they intercept suspicious travelers and documents at ports of entry and exit. As a result, intercepts of PRC and other illegal immigrants in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and other countries with direct flights from Taiwan has fallen dramatically in the past three years. As part of the proposed new Immigration Law, in May 2003 the MOI invited foreign representatives, domestic law enforcement, and airlines from 14 countries to participate in an inaugural Seminar on the Prevention of Illegal Immigration, at which the Taiwan authorities stated their commitment to greater international cooperation in combating all forms of transnational human smuggling, including trafficking in persons.

19 J. (SBU) Does the government have a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons? If so, which agencies were involved in developing it? Were NGOs consulted in the process? What steps has the government taken to disseminate the action plan?

Taiwan does not have a national plan of action to deal with the issue of trafficking in persons beyond under-age victims. Individual departments and bureaus work hard to address the problem of trafficking and try to coordinate their actions. Because Taiwan views itself predominantly as a transit and, to some extent, destination point for internationally trafficked person, most of its anti-trafficking efforts are aimed at stemming smuggling and illegal immigration. According to the MOI, Taiwan has formulated a comprehensive policy, legislation, and implementation plan in response to the "complicated entry, exit and immigration issues resulting from the human inflow and incoming immigrants." On the policy front, the MOI invited experts and scholars to study and discuss the Guidance for the Nation's Current Immigration Policy." Designed in accordance with the principles of proactively guiding and assisting new immigrants and safeguarding illegal immigrant's human rights, the MOI submitted the "Guidance" to the EY for approval on November 3, 2003. The "Guidance" has been implemented and the MOI is also drafting an Immigration Policy White Paper to serve as the basis for the government's immigration policy, which is expected to be issued in March 2005. The MOI also aims to establish a National Immigration Agency to control cross-strait migration, to prevent international terrorism, to promote administrative efficiency, to maintain national security, and to prevent human smuggling. The "Plan for the Organization of the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior" was first introduced to the EY for approval on February 25, 1997. Shelved for a period of time because of government-wide reorganization efforts, the EY reactivated the Plan on January 22, 2003. It reviewed, revised, approved, and forwarded the Plan to the LY on October 15, 2003. The National Immigration Agency will be established after the EY has reorganized under current legislation that is still pending in the LY.

On the legislative front, the EY submitted the MOI's draft of the amended Immigration Law to the LY for review and discussion on December 16, 2003. The draft law contains five articles dealing with human smuggling. Applications for residency by adoption would require that the adoptee and adopter live together in Taiwan. Interviews would be required for applications for visits or residency by marriage. Agents of the National Immigration Agency would be permitted to detain temporarily suspicious persons when they appear for entry inspections. Marriage brokers handling applications from mainland China and Hong Kong and spouses from mainland China and Hong Kong who went through marriage brokers would be subject to increased scrutiny.

19 K. (SBU) Is there some entity or person responsible for developing anti-trafficking programs within the government?

The Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking interagency taskforce, composed of the ministries of Interior, Justice, Defense, Economic Affairs, Transportation, Education, Department of Health, Mainland Affairs Council, and the Council of Labor Affairs, and local NGOs, takes the lead in developing anti-trafficking programs.

Investigation and Prosecution of Traffickers

20 A. (SBU) Does the country have a law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons--both trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for non-sexual purposes (e.g. forced labor)? If so, what is the law? If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted? For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of coercion or fraud? Are these other laws being used in trafficking cases? Are these laws, taken together, adequate to cover the full scope of trafficking in persons?

Trafficking in persons is specifically prohibited by the 1995 Statute for Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking and Articles 296 and 296-1 of the Criminal Code. According to the MOJ, there were 137 indictments and 102 convictions under these statutes in the first six months of 2004.

A more stringent law also was enacted in January 2004 aimed at cross-Strait smugglers. The statute stipulates that any person found guilty of smuggling Mainland Chinese into Taiwan shall be punished with a prison term of 3-10 years and fined up to US \$150,000. Boat owners and crewmembers associated with smuggling will be punished with a prison term up to 3 years and or a fine from US \$30,000 to US \$200,000 and the boat will be confiscated.

20 B. (SBU) What are the penalties for traffickers of people for sexual exploitation? For traffickers of people for labor exploitation?

Article 24 of the 1995 Statute for Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking states: "Those who use coercion, threats, drugs, fraud, hypnotism or other means against the victim's will to make a person under the age of eighteen become involved in sexual transactions, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years, and coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$2 million (US \$57,100). Those who intend to make a profit by committing this crime shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than seven years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$7 million (US \$200,000). Those who habitually commit this crime shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of not less than 10 years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$10 million (US \$285,700)."

Article 25 of the 1995 Statute states: "Those who intend to make a profit and involve a person under the age of eighteen in sexual transactions by trafficking, pawning or other means of the same nature shall be punished with, imprisonment of not less than five years, coupled with a fine of NT \$7 million (US \$200,000)."

Chapter 26 of the Criminal Code, "Offenses Against Personal Liberty" provides an all-encompassing law against trafficking. Chapter 26, Article 296, "Forcing a Person into Slavery," states that "A person who enslaves another or places another, in a position without freedom similar to slavery shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than one and not more than seven years."

In 1999, the Criminal Code was revised to include Article 296-1, "Trafficking in Persons," which states that:

a) They who traffic or pawn a person shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than five years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$500,000 (US \$14,285).

b) They who intend to force a person into sexual intercourse or obscene conduct by committing the crime specified in (a) shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than seven years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$500,000.

c) They who use coercion, threats, intimidation, control, drugs, hypnotism or other methods that are against the victim's will by committing the crime specified in (a) and (b) shall be punished with imprisonment increased by one-half of the original provision for imprisonment.

d) They who mediate, obtain, harbor, or hide a victim of the crimes specified in (a)-(c) or make the victim hide, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than seven years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$300,000 (US \$8,570).

e) They who habitually commit the crime specified in (a)-(d) shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of not less than ten years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$700,000 (US \$20,000).

f) They who are public servants and commit the crime specified in (a)-(e) shall be punished with imprisonment and fine increased by one-half of the original provision for imprisonment.

The 1999 revision to the Criminal Code also included the addition of Article 231-1, which stipulates that:

1) They who intend to profit by using coercion, threats, intimidation, control, drugs, hypnotism or other methods that are against the victim's will to make a person become involved in sexual intercourse or obscene conduct with other persons, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than seven years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$300,000 (US \$8,500).

2) They who mediate, receive or shield the victims of the crime specified in (1) or make the victims hide shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than seven years.

3) They who habitually commit the crimes specified in (1) and (2) shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than ten years, coupled with a fine of not more than NT \$500,000 (US \$14,280).

4) Public servants who shield others who commit the crimes specified in (1)-(3) shall receive punishment increased by one-half of the original provision for imprisonment.

20 C. (SBU) What are the penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault? How do they compare to the penalty for sex trafficking?

Taiwan's Criminal Code prescribes the following penalties for those found guilty of the offenses of rape, forcible sex, and obscene conduct:

Article 221 (normal punishment)

Any person who has forced, intimidated, or threatened any man or woman into having carnal relations, or has done so by inducing hypnosis or other means against his or her freewill, shall be punished with a prison term of not less than three years and not more than 10 years. An attempt to commit the above offense is punishable.

Article 222 (heavier punishment)

A person who has committed the above offense under one of the following circumstances shall be punished with life prison or a prison term of more than seven years:

Committing the offense together with one or more persons;
Committing the offense against anyone under the age of 14;
Committing the offense by administering drugs; Committing the offense and torturing the victim; Committing the offense while employed on a means of public transportation;
Committing the offense after breaking into an inhabited building or vessel; Committing the offense with the help of weapon(s).

Article 224 (normal punishment)

A person who has forced, intimidated, or threatened any man or woman into committing an indecent act, or has done so by inducing hypnosis or other means against his or her freewill, shall be punished with a prison term of not less than six months and not more than five years.

Article 224 (Section 1) (offenses subject to heavier punishment)

Any person who has done so under one of the circumstances prescribed in Article 222 shall be punished with a prison term of not less than three years and no more than 10 years

Article 225 (committing the offense by taking advantage of the victim's mental or physical disabilities or incapacity)
Any person who has committed the offense of rape against any man or woman by taking advantage of his or her mental or physical disabilities or incapacity shall be punished with a prison term of more than three years and less than 10 years.
Any person who has committed an indecent act against any man or woman by taking advantage of his or her mental disabilities or incapacity shall be punished with a prison term of more than six months but less than five years. Any attempt to commit the above offense is punishable.

Article 226 (heavier punishment)

Any person who has committed rape or has committed an indecent act, which has resulted in the death or his or her victim, shall be punished with life in prison or a prison term of more than 10 years. A person who injures his or her victim while committing the offense shall be punished with a prison term of more than 10 years. The defendant shall be sentenced to a prison term of more than 10 years if a victim commits suicide or injures himself due to her sense of shame.

Article 226 (Section 1) (multiple offenses)

Any person who has committed one of the offenses specified in Article 221-225 and has intentionally killed his or her victim shall be punished with death or life in prison. Any person who has committed rape or has committed an indecent-act, and has purposely injured his or her victim shall be punished with life in prison or a prison term of

more than 10 years.

Article 227

Any person who has carnal relations with any male or female person under the age of 14 shall be punished with a prison term of not less than three years and not more than 10 years.

Any person who commits an indecent act against a male or female person under the age of 14 shall be punished with a prison term of not less than six months and not more than five years. Any person who has carnal relations with any male or female person aged 14-16 shall be punished with a prison term of less than seven years. Any person who commits an indecent act against a male or female person aged 14-16 shall be punished with a prison term of not more than three years. Any attempt to commit any of the above offenses is punishable.

Article 227 (Section 1) (lighter punishment for the offender under the age of 18) An offender who is under the age of 18 may have his punishment reduced or commuted.

Article 228

Any person who has committed rape against anyone under his jurisdiction at an institution or facility shall be punished with a prison term of not less than six months and not more than five years. Any person who has committed an indecent act against anyone under his jurisdiction shall be punished with a prison term of not more than three years.

Article 229 (committing the offense by cheating)

Any person who by fraudulent means induces a person to mistake him or her for a spouse and then has carnal relations with him or her shall be punished with a prison term of not less than three years and not more than 10 years. An attempt to commit the above offense is punishable.

Article 229 (Section 1) (indictment upon request)

Any person who has committed rape against his or her spouse, or any person who has committed the offense before reaching the age of 18, shall be indicted by the prosecutor upon receiving a request from the victim. The penalties for trafficking are at least as heavy if not heavier than the penalties for rape and forcible sexual assault.

20 D. (SBU) Has the Government prosecuted any cases against traffickers? If so, provide numbers of arrests, indictments, convictions, and sentences, including details on plea bargains and fines, if relevant and available. Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced: If no, why not? Please indicate whether the government can provide this information, and if not, why not? (Note: complete answers to this section are essential. End note)

In 2004, 107 persons were indicted and 7 were convicted under Article 296, 296-1, and 231-1 of the Criminal Code. In addition, 13 persons were indicted and one convicted under Article 25 of the 1995 Statute for Prevention of Child and Juvenile Sexual Trafficking, 27 persons were indicted and 11 convicted under Article 24 of the 1995 Statute, and 96 persons were indicted and 31 convicted under Article 23 of the 1995 Statute.

In January 2005, a Taiwanese trafficker was executed after he was sentenced to death in 2004 on murder charges after pushing illegal Chinese immigrants into the sea that resulted in the death of six women while he tried to escape from Taiwan's Coast Guard in August 2003.

20 E. (SBU) Is there any information or reports of who is behind the trafficking? For example, are the traffickers freelance operators, small crime groups, and/or large international organized crime syndicates? Are employment, travel and tourism agencies or marriage brokers fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals? Are government officials involved? Are there any reports of where profits from trafficking in persons are being channeled? (e.g. armed groups, terrorist organizations, judges, banks, etc.)

Trafficking of PRC nationals into Taiwan is largely controlled by smugglers (snakeheads) affiliated with organized crime syndicates of varying sizes and sophistication. There are also instances of freelance Taiwanese, possibly with the connivance of marriage brokers, arranging fake marriages with PRC and Vietnamese women, who become victims of trafficking upon arrival in Taiwan. There are no clear numbers to indicate what percentage of victims are trafficked into Taiwan by what means. There are no reports of government involvement. There is also no indication of where profits from trafficking are being channeled.

20 F. (SBU) Does the government actively investigate cases of trafficking? (Again, the focus should be on trafficking cases versus migrant smuggling cases.) Does the government

use active investigative techniques in trafficking in persons investigations? To the extent possible under domestic law, are techniques such as electronic surveillance, undercover operations, and mitigated punishment or immunity for cooperating suspects used by the government? Does the criminal procedure code or other laws prohibit the police from engaging in covert operations?

According to the MOI, in order to prevent human trafficking or illegal immigration, the National Police Administration (NPA) takes the following approach to strengthen investigations:

- a) When an alien is discovered to be engaged in prostitution or illegal work, the NPA will conduct in-depth investigation to find the brokerage group or person behind the scheme.
- b) All police departments, in conjunction with other related agencies, will implement various offensive operations such as raids and patrols on entertainment establishments and hotels in known red light districts.
- c) The NPA will deploy intelligence networks and human resources as well as strengthen coordination with other law enforcement agencies. In order to acquire security intelligence, the NPA will conduct direct and indirect checks on persons who have a history or a tendency of brokering deals for or hiring illegal immigrants.
- d) The Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) will continue to investigate cases involving women who have been deceived into going to Japan and collect intelligence on similar cases through international cooperation. The CIB will publish the collected information in the media in a timely manner in order to remind Taiwan women not to be deceived again and prevent illegal groups from deceiving Taiwan women into going to Japan to engage in an illicit trade.
- e) The National Immigration Agency will continue to strengthen the interview mechanism used on spouses from mainland China. Since September 1, 2003 the National Immigration Agency has launched an interview mechanism to detect fraudulent cross-Strait marriages.
- f) The Aviation Police Bureau will continue to strengthen training of inspectors to heighten their ability to detect counterfeit documents. In order to prevent human trafficking rings from providing fraudulent documents to people seeking to enter Taiwan or other countries illegally, the Aviation Police Bureau will also implement a Snake Hunting Operation that targets transfer passengers on airlines along known smuggling-prone routes to the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.
- g) The foreign affairs police departments of county and city police agencies will increase control over aliens. The NPA will request foreign police officers to implement checks on alien spouses involved in sham marriages or forced into prostitution by their local husbands. The results of the checks will be reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with recommendations for the rejection or acceptance of future visa or residency applications.

20 G. (SBU) Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking?

Yes, the government provides specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking.

20 H. (SBU) Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? If possible, can you provide the number of cooperative international investigations on trafficking? The government has stated its commitment to pursue global cooperation with the police and immigration agencies of other countries to combat transnational human trafficking.

Taiwan signed with the U.S. an Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters on March 26, 2002. Since the signing of the agreement, U.S. and Taiwan law enforcement agencies have increased their cooperation in each other's jurisdiction, including investigating trafficking cases. According to the MOJ, the establishment of regular formal cooperation has resulted in a more effective crackdown on trafficking and other cross-border crimes. Since the agreement was signed, Taiwan has requested cooperation on two cases. One of the cases resulted in the successful indictment of a cross-Strait syndicate for smuggling people into the United States.

In response to the August 26, 2003 incident in which six mainland Chinese women drowned off the coast of Miaoli county after their traffickers threw 26 women off two speed boats being pursued by the coast guard, the National Police

Administration organized a cross-Strait crime prevention seminar that focused on human trafficking at the Taiwan Central Police University on September 29, 2003. During the year, Taiwan and PRC authorities agreed for the first time to initiate dialogue on combating trafficking.

The local media reported on January 11, 2003 that police in Taiwan and China cooperated to rescue a woman who was kidnapped by gangsters in China and trafficked to Taipei to work without compensation as a prostitute. The woman contacted her father in China who reported the situation to the Chinese police who then contacted its Taipei counterparts.

In addition, from November 2003 to May 2004, Taiwan's Coast Guard set up a temporary/trial trafficking syndicate task force in cooperation with the PRC Coast Guard.

20 I. (SBU) Does the government extradite persons who are charged with trafficking in other countries? If so, can post provide the number of traffickers extradited? Does the government extradite its own nationals charged with such offenses? If not, is the government prohibited by law from extraditing its own nationals? If so, what is the government doing to modify its laws to permit the extradition of its own nationals?

Under the Kinmen Accord of 1990, Taiwan and Mainland China extradite convicted and suspected criminals, as well as illegal immigrants, to each other's jurisdiction. The lack of formal diplomatic relations with other countries from which persons are trafficked hinders Taiwan's ability to extradite persons who are charged with trafficking.

20 J. (SBU) Is there evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking, on a local or institutional level? If so, please explain in detail.

There is no evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking in persons. The Taiwan authorities take the fight against trafficking and all forms of human smuggling extremely seriously.

20 K. (SBU) If government officials are involved in trafficking, what steps has the government taken to end such participation? Have any government officials been prosecuted for involvement in trafficking or trafficking-related corruption? Have any been convicted? What actual sentence was imposed? Please provide specific numbers, if available.

There has been no reported or known case of government officials involved in trafficking, and there has been no prosecution of government officials involved in trafficking (see response to 20 J above). However, the law provides for harsher penalties for official involvement.

20 L. (SBU) If the country has an identified child sex tourism problem (as source or destination), how many foreign pedophiles has the government prosecuted or deported/extradited to their country of origin?

Taiwan does not have an identified child sex tourism problem

20 M. (SBU) Has the government signed, ratified, and/or taken steps to implement the following international instruments? Please provide the date of signature/ratification if appropriate.

--ILO Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.

--ILO Convention 29 and 105 on forced or compulsory labor.

--The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.

--The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

As a non-UN member, Taiwan is unable to become a party to the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in 1995 that it would respect the "spirit and principles" of the Convention. In 1999, a Child Welfare Bureau was established within the Ministry of Interior to bolster Taiwan's ability to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to coordinate with NGOs. In April 2001, President Chen reiterated that Taiwan would abide by the Convention.

For the same reasons, Taiwan is also unable to become a party to the ILO Conventions 29, 105, 182 the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, but the authorities make every effort to abide by the principles of those Conventions and Protocols.

Protection and Assistance to Victims

21 A. (SBU) Does the government assist victims, for example, by providing temporary to permanent residency status, relief from deportation, shelter and access to legal, medical and psychological services? If so, please explain. Does the country have victim care and victim health care facilities? If so, can post provide the number of victims placed in these care facilities? Are trafficking victims offered HIV/AIDS screening or otherwise tested for HIV/AIDS? If so, what are the results?

Presently there are two detention centers in Hsinchu and Ilan counties in northern Taiwan accommodating illegal female immigrants from Mainland China, and a third center in Sanhsia in Taipei County housing victims from other countries, such as Vietnam and Cambodia. Victims are transferred to those centers after they are arrested by local police with the consent of district prosecutors for illegal entries. At those centers victims were given temporary shelter, medical, and counseling services before they are sent back to their home countries. As of February 17, 2005, there were 1063 female victims detained in the Hsinchu Center, and 493 male victims and 913 female victims detained at the Ilan Center. The government has designated public hospitals in the neighborhood to send doctors to see patients at those centers a few times a week. Those doctors may suggest transferring certain patients to their hospitals for further treatment if necessary. Those victims are tested for HIV/AIDS and other venereal diseases upon their arrival at the centers. According to local press reports, about one third of them suffered from various kinds of venereal diseases.

While the government provides adequate short term shelter at the detention centers, the PRC's refusal to accept repatriation of its citizens has resulted in crowded conditions and stays of over one year for many of the women detained. In addition, a G/TIP visit in November 2004 to the Hsinchu Detention Center found some areas of concern regarding protection afforded trafficking victims. Taiwan NGO estimates, which are likely to be at the high end of the scale, have put the number of trafficking victims at the detention centers at around 50 percent. Under Taiwan law, all illegal female immigrants from the PRC are housed in the Hsinchu Detention Center regardless of whether they are trafficking victims or not. Many of the women claim to be trafficking victims, but as of November 2004, Taiwan authorities had failed to screen them and provide separate treatment for trafficking victims. G/TIP encouraged authorities to take steps to identify trafficking victims among illegal immigrants and provide them separate levels of care and protection. According to authorities at the MOJ and MOI, Taiwan has taken steps to address concerns raised by G/TIP. For more information see question 18 G which details the changes made by authorities.

21 B. (SBU) Does the government provide funding or other forms of support to foreign or domestic NGOs for services to victims? Please explain.

The government provides financial support for NGOs involved in women's rights issues and works with NGOs to raise public awareness of the sexual trafficking problems. From 1999-2001, the government provided NT \$100 million (US \$3 million) to the umbrella organization Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development (WRP), which in turn supports local NGOs (see question 19 F). At the end of 2004, the LY approved a budget of NT \$3 billion (US \$100 million) to help the WRP finance programs to help mainland and foreign spouses adjust to living in Taiwan and prevent them from becoming trafficking victims. The government also supports NGOs by allowing them direct access to detention centers and encouraging the NGOs to work with the women and provide care. Several civic organizations send representatives to visit victims at detention centers on a weekly basis to offer counseling and other services. Among them are the Garden of Hope Foundation, End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) Taiwan, Women's Rescue Foundation, as well as some Catholic and Buddhist groups dedicated to social services. To carry out their work, these organizations apply for funds from the Foundation for the Promotion of Women's Rights and Interests, a non-profit foundation operated and financed by the EY.

21 C. (SBU) Is there a screening and referral process in place, when appropriate, to transfer victims detained, arrested or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to NGOs that provide short or long-term care?

Presently all victims are required to stay at the detention centers, where they receive medical and other services from the Taiwan authorities until they leave Taiwan. The NGOs in

Taiwan are not involved in the provision of medical services. NGOs are working with Taiwan authorities to increase the level of access permitted to work with victims and have been granted additional time with the women.

21 D. (SBU) Are the rights of victims respected, or are victims also treated as criminals? Are victims detained, jailed, or deported? If detained or jailed, for how long? Are victims fined? Are victims prosecuted for violations of other laws, such as those governing immigration or prostitution?

The victims' basic human rights are protected, and the authorities give priority to victims who are under age, pregnant, or have given birth. However, victims are deprived of their personal freedom once they are sent to the detention centers to wait for deportation. Detainees are required to stay in the centers until they leave Taiwan. Before releasing detainees, the Taiwan authorities require their home countries to verify their identities. On average, a Mainland Chinese detainee may have to stay in one of those centers for six months to one year while waiting for the PRC authorities to verify their identities. In practice the victims are usually not prosecuted for prostitution or other minor offenses, as those victims may have to stay in the centers longer than the time they may have to serve for those offenses. For those victims who possess legal travel papers and return trip tickets, they may leave Taiwan almost immediately, if they are caught for illegal entries and not involved in other more serious crimes.

21 E. (SBU) Does the government encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking? May victims file civil suits or seek legal action against the traffickers? Does anyone impede the victims' access to such legal redress? If a victim is a material witness in a court case against the former employer, is the victim permitted to obtain other employment or to leave the country? Is there a victim restitution program?

The district prosecutors may determine if it is necessary to ask victims to stay in Taiwan and help with their investigation and prosecution of trafficking. It is rare for victims to file civil suits or seek legal actions against the traffickers by themselves. Once they are arrested, most of the victims wish to leave Taiwan as soon as possible, and few of them wish to stay or take legal actions against their traffickers or former employers. Those victims are not allowed to obtain other employment or leave the country while serving as witnesses in court cases. Taiwan and China have signed a repatriation agreement, but a victim restitution program is yet to be discussed. Taiwan's Law for the Protection of Crime Victims, which prescribes compensations for victims, does not apply to people from other countries, including China. For this reason, the Women Rescue Foundation is drafting and advocating for a law similar to the U.S. Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000, but the group could not say when this legislation will be completed.

21 F. (SBU) What kind of protection is the government able to provide for victims and witnesses? Does it provide these protections in practice?

The victims are placed in protective custody at detention centers while serving as witnesses in court cases.

21 G. (SBU) Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in recognizing trafficking and in the provision of assistance to trafficked victims, including the special needs of trafficked children? Does the government provide training on protections and assistance to its embassies and consulates in foreign countries that are destination or transit countries? Does it urge those embassies and consulates to develop ongoing relationships with NGOs that serve trafficked victims?

The government does provide specialized training to public prosecutors, social workers, and law enforcement officials who deal with trafficking issues. There is also an officer assigned to Taiwan's representative office in Japan to work with Japanese authorities to return trafficking victims back to Taiwan. Taiwan authorities work closely with NGOs. In addition to providing counseling services, the Garden of Hope and other organizations are in constant contact with law enforcement units to organize a system to recognize trafficking and provide assistance to trafficked victims based on the model adopted by Interpol and other international welfare organizations. Children born to victims during they stay in Taiwan received adequate care while they are in Taiwan but are required to leave Taiwan with their parents. There is no a system in Taiwan through which these children may remain in Taiwan or be adopted by local people. Also see response to Question 20 F.

21 H. (SBU) Does the government provide assistance, such as

medical aid, shelter, or financial help, to its repatriated nationals who are victims of trafficking?

In 2004, the government allocated a budget of NT \$110 million (US \$3.5 million) for the three detention centers in Hsinchu, Ilan, and Taipei Counties. The cost of caring for each victim, including boarding and medical care, was about NT \$44,000 (US \$1364) a year.

21 I. (SBU) Which NGOs, if any, work with trafficking victims? What type of services do they provide? What sort of cooperation do they receive from local authorities?

The Garden of Hope Foundation, End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) Taiwan, and several religious organizations in Taiwan sent their workers to visit victims at those centers on a weekly basis to provide counseling and help them plan for their future after returning to their home countries. These organizations apply to the EY's Foundation for the Promotion of Women's Rights and Interests to fund their work.

12. (SBU) AIT point of contact for TIP issues is Brian Raymond (FS-04), telephone 886-2-2162-2009, fax 886-2-2162-2241.
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